NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

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THE FENIANS.

GRADUAL BREAKING UP OF THE "IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY."

ALL THE FENIAN LEADERS AT MALONE UNDER ARREST—GEN. GLEASON AND OTHERS LOCKED UP. MALONE, May 29.-Flanagan's and Hogle's

Hotels, where the Fenian officers stop, are in possession of Gen. Meade, who has ordered the arrest of all Fenian officers, and Gen. Gleason, Col. Lindsay of New-York, Dr. Donnelly of Pittsburgh, and Capt. Mannix of Malone have been marched to the guard-house.

have been marched to the guard-house.

A Fenian camp has been seized by the United States troops, 100 rifes and four sabers and one revolver captured. There were no arrests. The Fenians gave up the arms after a short search by the lieutenant in command of the regulars. A bey, who piloted the soldlers, was assaulted by the Fenians, but was rescued by the lieutenant.

enant. The last Fesian raid on Canada, for this generation, at least, is over. Willful and persistent misrepresentation has characterized the whole affair from the beginning. That the United States Government would sympathiz advance on Canada was constantly preached to

spicuous la Fernan meetings and obtained commissions because of their fluency of speech, are only a little less editous than those mentioned.

Malone, perhaps, at us time contained more than 2,000, and St. Albairs not more than half that number; but of all there, Malone could not send a force exceeding 300 to front laver, and not half these were under fire, so ut-erly mecompetent were the officers, and so undisciplined and discovering described by

-Gen. Meade and Staff have left. The Fenians arrested will be brought before the United States Commissioner to-morrow. The United States troops are

Col. Boggelt and the 69th, British, have gone to Quebec, and the Volunteers now hold the Canadian frontier. Military matters will assume a reality here to-morrow

rities in Canada, against the wishes of the Volun-Rebert Collery has to be added to the arrests. Pather McMahon went into the country to avoid arrest. NOTHER FENIAN FIGHT, LIQUOR THE CAUSE NO DEMAND MADE FOR THE FENIAN CANNON.

St. Albans, May 28.-Col. Sullivan of Gen.

FROM A FENIAN OFFICER AT ST. ALBANS-WHAT BOSTON IRISHMEN THINK OF THE

Boston, May 28 .- A Boston gentleman who ate supper with Gen. O'Neil on Thursday evening, and who has since returned to his home, gives that officer's to have advanced from Franklin on Monday night. He vicinity; and 400 or 500 Vermonters should be at St.
Albans that night, and he had provided arms, ammunition, and transportation for them. To his surprise the only force which came was the Burlington company of only force which came was the Burlington company of 50 men. The full force had been cullsted, but their officers were tarely or trencherous, and he found himself unsupported. He denies that his arrest was in accordance with an agreement with the United States Marshal, and says that all the men had instructions not to resist the United States authorities under any circumstances, and that in obedience to these orders they would not have helped him had he tried to avoid arrest. He believed that had he been properly supported there would have been severe lighting, and this seems to be about all he had hoped as the result of the expedition.

On the other hand, a Fenian officer at the front writes \$\mathbb{B}\eta follows:

We.: pr first defeat we have only to thank Gen. O'Neil, who, if not

were remaining an array such attempt on the part of the United states. Marginal.

The number of men who would hasten to Canada from this section if anbody would pay for their transportation this section if anbody would pay for their transportation. The number of men who would hasten to Canada from this section if anbody would pay for their transportation is very large; but many of them would only help increase the demonalization aircady existing. Where 50 men have left Boston over the Lowell Road, there have been four times that number whose lack of funds forced them to remain quiet spectators of the departure of their more fortunate or unfortunate contrades. Preminent Irishmen here demonate the invasion of Canada as unjustifiable and premature; and while they will gladly contribute money to help the Fenlans home from Vermont, they decline to aid those destrous of facing the dangers of starvation at the rront. They think disaster will quickly follow, and that England will see that the Irishmen of America are not united, and thus their influence will be lessened. Many of the best informed among them think with O'Connell that "Treland's opportunity is England's adversity," and they are willing to help form and maintain sentence will the time when England may be at war with some Fower, when they will favor fighting on the soil of Ireland for her delivery from the iron heel of oppression. A few Fenlans left here hast evening for the front, and some have returned home, but the general impression seems to be that the movement is practically ended.

APPREHENSIONS OF MORE FENIAN RAIDS ON THE

APPREHENSIONS OF MORE FENIAN RAIDS ON THE HOTELS ON THE ROME AND OGDENSBURG KAILROAD - MILITARY PROTECTION DE-

OGDENSEURG, May 29 .- A detachment of regmlar troops has been dispatched by Gen. Brahnan to De Kalb Junction to protect property there. Much alarm exists along the line of the Rome and Ogdensburg Rail read lest returning bodies of Fenians might pillage the country, and appeals are being received for military protection. Apprehensions are felt by the Canadians that a tection. Apprehensions are felt by the Camadan's raid will be made on Prescott in steamers from Oswego or some other lake port, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the Fenlans at the east. There are no gunboats at this point and no guns mounted on Fort Wellington.

Gen. Meade arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by Gens. McDowell and Van Vilet, and will leave

med by Gens. McDowell and Van Vliet, and the Fenian for New-York to-morrow. He reports that the Fenian war is ended. The leaders are in the hands of the civil enthorities and all is quiet along the lines. The Govern-

ment will not provide transportation for the one thousand to fifteen hundred Feniaus remaining in Malone and vicinity, and Gen. Meade is of the opinion that the radread companies must do this at their own expense, as they received full fare for bringing them here. The General reports that they are behaving very well, are not disposed to be violent, and only desire to return to their houses. He is confident that there will be no further trouble. There is great rejoicing along the Cauadian frontier at the inglorious termination of the movement. THE FENIAN "WAR" CONSIDERED AT AN END IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman report no news of importance from the Canada frontier, and that the Fenian war is at an end.

FENIAN BRAVADO IN BUFFALO. BUFFALO, May 28 .- The following Fenian bulletin was posted and distributed in this city on Friday

evening:

HEADQUARTERS F. B., BUFFALO,

COURAGE, FENLANS;

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE!

Fenlan Army at Hantington, il Mica Beyond the Line.

Arather column advancing from Pigeon Hill,

RECRUITS GOING TO THE FRONT BY EVENT TRAIN,

Canadians Trembling in their Boots, now inhatmaling

their Boats in owist that their Boots, now inhatmaling

their Boats!

If the Pigeon Hill column of Fenians advance equal to those at Hunting
ton hall characes to British Troops are Cut Off!

British Gold Controls Lving Teleprans and a Submidized Press.

BALLY, IRISH MEN!

The Sympathy of Every True American is With You.

FENIANS WHO DO NOT READ THE NEWSPAPERS. SYRACUSE, May 29 .- One car-load of Fenians from the West passed through here to-night at 8 o'clock,

THE FENIANS RETURNING HOME. CONCORD, N. H., May 29 .- Seven car-loads of Fenians passed through the city this morning on their

FENIAN RAID FROM DETROIT—THE ENTIRE FORCE CAPTURED.

The Detroit Post of Saturday morning says:

The advance guard of the Fenian army reached Windsor yesterday morning, via the regular ferry, "five cents over and back." It consisted of a soiltary Irishman in a state of patriotic inebriety. His name is Patrick Find, and he halls from Ann Arbor. He slept last night in Sandwich Jail, and that will probably be his post-office address for some time to come. The ignominous capture of this advance guard happened thus; He had no sooner to ached the soil of Her Majesty's Dominion than he was spotted for a Fenian by the lynx-eyed red-coats. The bugle sounded the gardison of the town to arms, and for a short time the greatest perturbation was apparent. Patrick being too much intoxicated to earry himself erect was speedily surrounded. A valiant cavalryfinan captured him. He was searched, and no arms or munitions of war were found secreted upon his person. There were found upon him, however, u card of membership in the Fenian Brotherhood and a certificate that all his dues are paid. With this damning evidence against him, he was hurried off to Sandwich Jail, and there he now is. It was stoutly maintained that his gun is secreted somewhere in Windsor, and searching parties were longy during the afternoon, scouring every nock of the town, looking for it. At last advices it had not been found. This capture added fresh fuel to the excitement, which was already at fever heat in the town, and a telegram was at once sent to Toronto for fresh troops. The Detroit Post of Saturday morning says:

CANADIAN REPORTS.

THE FENIAN RAID-PREPARATIONS AND INCI-DENTS-DISGUSTED SECESSIONISTS-FENIAN

OTTAWA, May 28 .- The raid of 1870 may be said to be over, now that the United States have inter-fered. It bears a strong family likeness to its predeessor of 1866, although in some respects better managed. much flutter, such suspensions of habeas corpus, such lowed by a neutrality proclamation, the arrest of the leader, a short skirmish, and a most ignoble and disbermaids, so long will Ireland be "liberated" by flank movements on Hinchinbrook, by massacres of poultry, on one side of the line or the other. In one respect this raid has been rather more successful than its prede-

cessors—the talkative leaders kept rather more quiet than is their wont, and so got a good start. Generally summed up, the results are small. The Fenians did a little—a very little—plundering, burned a house or two, were badly punished by the volunteers and home-guards, lost seven or eight killed and some strewing the roads with breech-loaders, uniforms, and other impediments to their flight. The Canadians will be put to an expense, directly, of \$100,000 or so, but beyond loss of time, derangement of business, considerable tier, a few slight wounds, and an able-bodied scare, they have not suffered. The volunteers came out enthusias tically and in good number, despite the universal disgust which they feel toward the niggardly and jobbing Bureau which manages them. Home guards were formed in the cities to replace them, and independent companies mustered after the manner of Concord and Lexington in the districts directly menaced. It was demonstrated to the ample conviction of every one, save inten-tional fools and knaves like the Fenian file and leaders,

of Commander-in-Chief of the English army, for which

he is destined.

At Montreal they got up home guards and prayermeetings, and the banks buried their bullion, anticipating a raid after the manner of that on St. Albans. One enthusiastic corps, the Montreal Garrison Artillery, carried an ample supply of ropes with them to hang all the Fenians they caught. They caught none. The trains on the various railroads were stopped at night, and the

quaintance with the "Shaun van Vocht;" but if she, he, they say, they will have their hands full. I may add that the "Colonel Booker" to whom reference is made in the the 1st of June, 1866. His horse got frightened, or the rider did, and made a celebrated flank movement, resulting in a court of inquiry. The "gallant Colonel" then went into the auction business, and a horse was for sale.

> The deadly balls came whizing by,
> The "Queen's Own" fell with groun and cry
> "Good Lord! I'd give the world if I
> Were safe at home," said Booker,
> He pranced and galloped everywhere,
> He wheeled and trotted to the rear (rare I)
> Wille every gallant volunteer
> Was shother; in his hove with fee. Was shaking in his boots with fear. Chonus, &c.

Ob, never say the Indian breed
Bear off the palm for wind and speed—
What dusky chief could take the head
Frem gallant Colonel Booker?
Illd blim bring forth, by day or night.
His gallant "Queen's," equipped for fight;
Mace General John O'Nell in sight,
Amid a row of bayonets bright.
CHORUS—Then give the word, and O'D O'D
See how they'll fit the Femian foe.
See how they'll fit the Femian foe.
The "Queen's" and Colonel Booker.
II.

(This song is set to an old tune, a great favorite during

O'Neil will come again,
Says the Shann van Vocht,
And he'll bring ten thomsand men,
Says the Shann van Vocht;
And with powder and with ball
For our rights well boudly call.
Don't you think they'll hear as all!
Says the Shann van Vocht,

We'll tear down their fiannting rag,
Says the Shaan van Vocht,
And we'll hoist our Irish flag,
Says the Shaan van Vocht;
Old Ireland shall look out of?
When she hears our battle-shout,
And again of heart be stout,
Says the Shaan van Vocht.

And the flag we bear in hand, Says the Shaun van Vocht,

Then be strong of heart and hand.
Says the Shann van Vocht;
Cry "God save Irisland;
Says the Shann van Vocht,
Onr day is conning fast.
To avenge the bloody Past;
Strike! the strong how and the last!
Strike! Says the Shann van Vocht.

CANADA STILL EXCITED AND IN ARMS-THE CAP-TURED FIELD-PIECE.

MONTREAL, May 29.—Information is received from the West in Montreal that the preparations for a descent upon Ningara are more extensive than had been ready. Toronto has looked upon the whole affair with so danger to Western lines have been entertained. Nearly all the available volunteers East have now-been called out with the exception of the battalions further to the rear, Toronto artillery and infantry will be ready for active service to-night. The 78th Highlanders will probably be

Locomotives with open trucks are kept ready with steam up, night and day, at nearly all the railway depots where troops can be sent forward. Sarnia is protected by artillery from London and infantry from that and other districts. The city of Ottawa is in a state of terrible and undefined excitement. There is much sensation because of a telegram from Washington aunouncing that Mr. Thernton has demanded his papers. The Canadians are still burning for a real hot standup fight. They are as bitter in their feelings as possible, and really seem to thirst for Fenian blood. The Grand Trunk Brigade was ordered to be in readiness to turn out yesterday, and all the men are ready. They could be shipped for any point in 60 minutes.

There may be trouble about the field piece that was taken from the Fenians while in position on United States territory. The facts are that fire was opened by the Fenians on a knoll 120 yards from the line, and that the home guards made a rush down the bill; shot down five bill; shot down five bill; shot down five line, and that the Pigeon Hill. There is not the slightest doubt they crossed into Vermont territory. The fact of the shooting of these last Fenians, was not known generally, as the guards kept pretty silent about it.

THE EDITORS INDIGNANT-UNFRIENDLINESS OF THE UNITED STATES-THE PROCLAMATION A FARCE-THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CEN-

the Fenian attempt upon Canada, conceived in a vein of plensantry, which is no doubt well adapted for dealing with so ridiculous and contemptible a fiasco as the capture of a General at the head of his troops by a civil officer with a pistol. But, in other respects, we cannot but say that the style of the article in question is very far different from any thing which was to be expected from a journal with the prefereign of THE THRUSE, We cannot but from any thing which was to be expected from a journal with the pretensions of The Thinuse. We cannot but think that indignation and not amusement should be the predominent feeling in the mind of every self-respecting eitizen of the United States who rends the shameful use to which the American territory has been put by a horde of pirates and plunderers. It seems to us that the narrative of the proceedings at Pigeon Hill, on the 25th inst., should bring a blush to the cheek of every American citizen, for the weakness which is forced to permit, or the wickedness which willingly encourages, such barbarous acts. A press which sets up a claim to special consciencionness, which applauded when a slave-trader was hanged, and justiy did its best to excite the hatred of its readers against the oppressors of the blacks, can only find room tional fools and knaves like the Fenian file and leaders, that Canada can successfully resist any attack made upon her, and that the invaders have to expect no sympathy from the people among whom they come.

One or two incidents of the raid are interesting. At Mentreal, Prince Arthur was called away from a ball at Mr. Allan's, and went out as a volunteer on the staff of Lord Alexander Russell, after the manner of his godfather, the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels. I am sorry to say that H. R. H., in his first campaign, did not "bag" any Fennans. If he had, such a triumphal reception as the "trooly ioil" would have given him! Rome honoring Caesar, Seipio, or Manius Curius, would have been nothing to it. Anyway, having made a "campaign," the Prince may now be considered qualified to fill the post of Commander-in-Chief of the English army, for which

an ample supply of ropes with them to hang all the finant sheey cought. They caught now. The trains on the various railroads were stopped at night, and the special country. They cannot now the supply of the suppl

necessary they should interfere, but they ought to remember also that the repression of the invaders causes us a large expenditure and disorganizes industry and trade fearfully. If we assumed that the United States

member also that the repression of the invaders causes us a large expenditure and disorganizes industry and trade fearfully. If we assumed that the United States could not prevent the outrages they would feel insulted, and we have no such intention or desire, but we do say that it is their duty to put down these knaves and dupes, and that failing to do so they fail in as clear an obligation as ever devolved upon a free, upright, and strong Government.

From The Toresto Globe.

For some years pust a deep-laid and malignant conspiracy against Great Britain has been hatched and worked out in all its hundred ramifications in the very heart of the great cities of the United States. ** Only at the last moment has there been a semblance of intervention on the part of the United States Government. In the present instance, though it has been long known that such a movement was in course of preparation, the arrest of one man, captured in flagrants delicin, is the sole practical evidence of an effort to discharge its duty toward a friendly nation. ** All goes on uninterrupted, save by a proclamation nobody seems to care for, and this one arrest, among a people so intensely jeal-ous of the neutrality of their soil that even an American canal cannot be used by a peaceful merchant steamer carrying supplies for British soldiers from one part of the British Dominion to another without an express permission from the Governmentat Washington. Of course, all this could not happen unless the temper of the people.

The New-York Tribuse sees "something so noble in the hereism of the honest Irishmen who have effered their functions and their persons for this last wretched expedition against the laws, leading in its matural results to robbery, pillage, and murder—for we suppose The Tribuse against the laws, leading in its matural results to robbery, pillage, and murder—for we suppose The Tribuse in the activation of money from the people institute without resistance on our part, and if rifles and revolvers mean anything, they mean bloo

tone of the press, alike warn us that very little protection against the Fenians is to be expected from that side of the line.

Prom The Toronto Leader.

During the late session of the Dominion Parliament, Sir George Cartier observed that if the United States were Prance, and Canada Great Britain, the latter Power would not be slow to make such a remonstrance as would be heeded at the Court of the Thileries. Canada, being but a colony, she is in nelposition to remonstrate with the United States Government. We feel that this is a duty Great Britain ought to assume. There is no State in Europe which would permit such an organization as Penianism to exist in another professedly ricadly State without such a protest as would speedily lead to its destruction, or at least to the placing of it under such a ban as would effectually rob it of its power to do any harm. The Imperial Government is acting unfairly to Canada in almost denuding the country of troops while it is subjected to attacks which have an imperial and not a colonial origin. We want no imperial forces to do police duty for us. We are fully competent to do that ourselves. But it is not fair that we should be called upon to bear the brunt of Fenian assaults, of which we should never hear or see anything but for the allegiance of which we are proud, and which they can do nothing to prejudicially affect.

And what must be said of the United States in its dealings with Canada? From its Vice-President, Mr. Colfax, down to the sinallest politician among them, the pestilent brotherhood have received words of praise and encouragement. We do not charge that the Government of the United States can be held responsible for the sayings with Canada? From its Vice-President, Mr. Colfax, down to the sinalest politician among them, the pestilent brotherhood have received words of praise and encouragement. We do not charge that the Government of the United States can be held responsible for the sayings with Canada. The manner of the United States continued to prevent an ar

CANADIAN REPORTS-THE LAST SKIRMISH. The Montreal Star had the following account of the "battle" near Huntingdon;

cheering as they came up to us. These tropines are to be forwarded to Prince Arthur. We have now been waiting here some time, and are lying about on the grass, momentarily expecting orders to move on. The little army looks splendid, and the two bands made quite a stir along the road. The farmers about here are very kind to us. They keep regular open house, and cook anything we can ask for or they can think of as likely to be acceptable to us. They seem to think nothing is good enough for us. It is more than the Government de, for the only provisions we have had served out to usare hard sea biscuits, one to each man. No butter, no meat, no anything beyond. We can, from this, see the hill behind which the Fenians are, 500 strong. From what we see of the things brought in, all their arms and equipments are quite new. Their uniform is blue, with green facings, shell lackets. A good deal of terror has been inspired among them by the farmers, who have thought nothing of peppering away at them from the bush on our side, and who, though they have not done much damage, keep up a wholesome alarm by their constant shots. If they see a blade of grass move they pop at it for a Fenian uniform, and seem to be pretty well supplied with ammunition.

PEOPLE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES ON THE PEOPLE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES ON THE

PEOPLE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES ON THE EATTLE-FIELD.

The Montreal Witness of Saturday says: The reports of the abandonment by the Fenians of any intention to renew hostilities against the victors of the battle of the lines, are every 10 minutes being confirmed by wagon-loads of people who are arriving at the volunteer camp from the American side. The Fenian leaders at St. Albans could not get 20 men to come near our direction for love or money. The people who occupied the houses in the hollows on the lines, and who fled on the morning of the battle, are fast returning. A double-scated wagon crowded with women arrived Friday forenoon. The owners of the buildings are busy repairing their dwellings and showing the number of buildess lodged in them. One old lady toid our correspondent that she would not take a cent less than \$100 from their Government as compensation for each builde-hole in the frame-work. A farmer commenced plowing on the 27th in one of the fields from which the Fenians skedaddied on the night of the 25th. The Fenian invasion in this district is evidently at an end.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

The Fenian heart beats low, and no longer is the shout of victory heard in the Irish camp. It was a was persuaded that a coach-ride would be good for his health. A few days ago the "palatial" edifice of Vanderbiit, on Tenth-ave, and Thirtieth-st., was filled with soldiers bound for the front; now they come back again, discouraged and penniless. Saturday was the most quiet day of the week at the Headquarters in Tenth-st. Although the passage-ways and ante-rooms were erowded, little business was transacted. No men were sent to the front on Saturday evening. There was great

complaint because the people were so backward in responding to the call for funds.

During the afternoon a dispatch was received from Mr.

Davis, the District Center of Long Island, who was sent on to the front last week, saying that no more men should be sent on until more money was forthcoming. This dispatch was read, and many of those so auxious to go to the front left the building, evidently satisfied that there was no chance of their transportation to the scene of operations. The gentleman who had promised \$5,000 yisited headquarters, and said that when the army vp.

the frentier should make a successful nove he would be ready to pay into the treasury the amount named; but that if the news continued to be of the kind received during the last few days, he would consider the movement a "dead beat." Several large sums, however, ranging from \$50 to \$500, were received during the day.

Considerable comment was made on the following advertisement which appeared in a morning paper. Of course, the use of the names appended was unauthorized:

ATTENTION, PRILANS—25.000 good, sound and sond remember an eccursion to Canada, at \$1,000 each. Apply to Richard Waiters, No. 77 East Broadway. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
A. OASK HALL,
PETRU B. SWRENY.
Considerable indignation was expressed at the bad management shown by the leaders, and they were bitterly assailed. The adherents of the Savage wing were somewhat exultant, and they said that to attack the inofensive people of Canada was not the way to set Ireland free.

somewhat exultant, and they said that to actues the inoffensive people of Canada was not the way to set Ireland
free.

A full company of the 1st Artillery left for the frontier
by the 2 o'clock train on the Hudson River Railroad on
Saturday. At Sing Sing a squad of Fenians took passage
on the same train, and were cheered lustily both by the
regulars and the people gathered around the depot.

Mr. P. O'Day, a prominent member of the Brotherhood, arrived here yesterday morning from Buffalo and
held a consultation with the leaders at headquarters. He
urged that no more men be sent to the front, as further
efforts for "liberty" in that direction were useless. He
said that the Fenians of Buffalo had worked night and
day during the past three weeks in behalf of the cause.

A large crowd of people were standing around the entrance at No. 10 Frince-st. last evening, but no decided
steps were taken toward prolonging the conflict on the
border. It was proposed to send delegates to-day with
money for those at Maione. It is almost impossible to
obtain anything like trustworthy information regarding
the movements of the Fenians in this city. The officers
receive reporters kindly, and they seem disposed to give
them facts, but their statements are so conflicting that it
is difficult to tell which account is most likely to be true.
One gentieman will affirm that the men are in "splendid" spirits, and that they are in no wise discouraged.
Others declare that the capture of O'Neil was the deathknell of the movement, and that they are in no wise discouraged,
Others declare that the capture of O'Neil was the deathknell of the movement, and that they are in no wise discouraged,
of the United States officers, and said that they
did not molest their troops on their arrival, nor did the
citizens seek to interfere.

Address from THE CENTRAL OFFICE. did not molest their troe citizens seek to interfere.

ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE. The Executive Committee of the Executive Council of

The Executive Committee of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood have just held a meeting, and issued the following address concerning the recent raid:

CENTRAL OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

No. 409 CHESTNET-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1570.

To the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the friends of Irish freedom: It is proper at this time, when the public mind is unsettled by the confusion of ideas, and the conflict between truth and falsehood, engendered by insrepresentations, that those in whom power as well as confidence has been vested should speak for the Irish Nationalists, and set the sentiment of the community right, particularly that of the American people, whose sympathies are always with the oppressed. If the late lamentable failure, involved in the attack upon the British territory, falsely made in the name of the Fenian Protherhood, had been brought about by those to whom the organization intrusted the sacred duty of watching, waiting, and preparing for an opportunity to ald the oppressed people of Ireland to regain their rights, then, indeed, those who have undertaken this work might hang their heads in shame and despair of success. But the true state of the case is otherwise. However much we may deplore the evil consequences of the usurpations which have occasioned the loss of life and valuable war material, and the sacrifice of a grand opportunity—as well as of the result of years of patient toil and preparation—the issue of this movement has demonstrated the propriety of the action of the legitimate authority of the Fenian Brotherhood, who warned the people not to be drawn into an attempt which mas heaver sanctioned by them because it had not been based upon preparations sufficient to warrant the expectation of success. But while the failure of this expedition has proved the wisdom of those who foresaw the disastrous results, it has also proved the readiness of the Irish people to make every sacrifice that could be demanded of them upon even the bare chance of advancing in any way t

statescraft can avail to prevent the advent of the gior Jas. Gibbons, Chilman Executive Council, F. B. Richard McCloud, Secretary.
THE SUBURDS.

A meeting of the Long Island organization was held yesterday afterneon at No. 369 Fultonest., Brooklyn. A Committee from Father Matthew Society No. 7 reported that they had just held a meeting and received the sum of \$50 which they would give to the Fenhan cause. Delegates were received from South Brooklyn and the Irisal Republican Brotherhood, promising to sustain them in the field. They had made arrangements to hold a mass meeting on Monday evening in the Brooklyn City Hail Park.

Park.
A Committee was appointed to cooperate with them in preparing for the mosting, and another Committee was appointed to carry \$500 to the front. The Fenians recruited in Hoboken and Hudson City, numbering 150 men, will join the New-York Corps to-day.

SKETCHES OF THE PENIAN LEADERS.

The Chicago Republican gives the following facts conerning the late Fenian leader:
"O'Neil is now about 35 years old. He was born in the O Neili show about as years out.

Town of Dungannon, Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1835, and came to America when quite a boy. He received a good education, but his military instincts led him into the American army long before the war. He served for eight years in the old 2d Dragoons, under Col. Robert E. Lee. At the breaking out of the Robellon O'Noil took the Union side, and, in command of a mounted infantry company, fought with McCleilan from Yorktown to Malvern Hill. He also served under Hunter at the first Buil Rin. After the retreat on Harrison's Landing O'Neil was transferred to the West, and obtained command of a company of cavalry, distinguishing himself by several daring acts, for which he received high commendation from his commanding officers. He was detailed to drive John Mergan, the faned guerrilla, from Kentucky. This O'Neil accomplished in the Spring of 184, receiving the sword of Morgan upon his surrender in May of that year. The remainder of the war O'Neil served under Gen. Thomas, participating place the future Fenian General was wounded severely, and was hid up in the hospital at Nashville for several months. After this he was not heard of until one sultry and was hid up in the hospital at Nashville for several months. After this he was not heard of until one sultry town of Dungannon, Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1835, and and was hid up in the hospital at Nashville for months. After this he was not heard of until one suitry day in the beginning of June, 1866, when the news came over the wires that Col. O'Neil had invaded Canada at Fort Erie. Then came the news of the fight at Ridgeway, in which he severely whipped a superior number of Canadian Volunteers. After accomplishing this feat O'Neil retired on Fort Erie, where he was again attacked by the British from Port Col. Decree. This force he also thrashed, capturing nearly 200, and compelling the remainder to flight, Ou the same night, finding that he was not sustained by Gen. Sweeney, who had the chief command, O'Neil recrossed nearly 200, and compelling the remainder to hight. On the same night, finding that he was not sustained by Gen. Sweeney, who had the chief command, O'Neil recrossed the river under the noses of the British, Cot. Peacock's three battenies of artillery and 2,500 regular troops, the English officers being hoodwinked by a weak picket line which was thrown out by the Fenian leader to cover his retreat. In the midst of the Niagara the returning Fenians were captured by the United States suthorities, and for that time the movement was at an end. On the retirement of Col. Roberts from the Fenian Presidency, in 1868, John O'Neil was elected President, and since then has labored hard for the movement which he is now making on Canadian territory."

Hitherto he was considered an able officer, but his recent capture has plucked his honors from him. Gen. Spear, aged 36 years, was in the Fenian raid of '60. During the Rebellion he commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He is pronounced one of the most efficient officers in the entire Fenian army.

Gen. Gleason also commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. Col. Lewis had a regiment of Vermont cavairy under his command, and he is by birth an American.

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Gen. Donnelly was a native of Ireland, and about 36 years of age. During the war he commanded the 4th Michigan Volunteers. Since he came East he has resided in Providence, R. I., and Utica, N. Y. He was Civil Engineer in the Locomotive Works at Utica. He was considered one of the ablest members of the present Pennan army. He was appointed Speaker of the Fenian Congress at their hast session, and has since been appointed Chief of the Staff in the present Fenian organization.

Col. Boyle O'Riley was formerly Sergeant-Major in the British army, but on account of his connection with the Fenian movement he was transported to Australia in 1868. He made his escape to San Francisco, and recently came to this city.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FINE ARTS-PARIS-LONDON. THE FRENCH ENHIBITION.

PARIS, May 5.—The French Salon opened for the one hundred and ninety-seventh time, on Sunday. It is always opened on the 1st of May, even if, as was the case on this occasion, the pictures should not happen to be all hung, and it is always free to the public on Sandays, so that when, as this year, San day and the day of opening happen to come together there is a great crush anticipated. Saturday, April 30, was varnishing-day, and the Emperor and Emcoming was not looked for, and many of the artists had not finished their picturevarnishing, while many others had not even begun; but, the imperial visit being professedly made to honor art, the presence of the artists could not be tolerated, and accordingly they were all summarily ordered out of the building while the party from the Tuileries made the round. The artists who were in had to go out, and those who were belated or who had procrastinated, counting on being allowed the usual time, were kept out, and their pictures had to go unvarnished. Next day's newspapers were full of complaints and criticisms, and the remark was quite general that the imperial connoisseurs had an odd way of showing their respect for art, by declining to visit the pictures in the presence of the men who had painted them.

The last time I visited the Palais de l'Industrie was

when the Exhibition of Horses was being held, and

I may say, in parenthesis, that it was a very poor show of horses indeed. In the interval between the closing of that Exhibition and the opening of the Salon the aspect of the interior of the bailding bas been entirely changed. The whole of the rectangular space surrounded by the galleries, which, when I saw it last, was a sandy plain, with nothing to break the dreary waste but a hurdle or two, and a ditch here and there to leap the horses over, is now smillies and blossoming like the rose, laid out in pretty garden-beds, with flowers and fountains, while the statuary, of which the specimens nam-ber nearly seven hundred, is set circle-wise about the whole garden and disposed among the water-color drawings, engravings, lithographs, and architectural studies, are hung in the rooms uphad supposed it would be, by a temporary stair-case leading from the gardens. The sculpture then must be first visited and afterward the picture golleries, or rice rerad. There is no natural connection between them, an arrangement which I think a little nakward A person not advised might easely leave the building without seeing the sculpture, and if he did once get outside the door before finding his mistake, he must go round to the front and pay again to enter. However, I should suppose that few persons caring for the exhibition at all would be satisfied with one visit, and one day is not sufficient for a serious review of the whole, pictures and sculptures taken together. The paintings proper, oil paintings, in the Salen number, by the catalogue, 2,991. The Exhibition of the Royal Academy for this year contains pictures, 1,035. This, however, includes water-eclors, while the water-colors, pastels, miniatures, and paintings on porcelain, on earthern-ware and glass in the French Salon, amount to 1,237 in number! It has often happened at home, that the catalogue of the Academy Expirbition has not been ready till some days after the opening, although our exhibitions are never very large, but the catalogue of the Salon, which is a bulky little book of 760 pages, was ready for delivery on the opening of the doors on Sunday morning This catalogue, by the by, is quite an elaborate affair, and, to those who are concerned with the statistics of French artists, has a permanent value. It gives the name of each artist in large print, his surmanic first, followed by his given name, in brackets; then his honors and decorations, if he have any, and his place of residence, all in smaller type; and then the numbers and names of his pictures, which, in former times, used to be bong as near together as p management, are often separated by the width of the room. The making of the catalogue must be a very the whole, although there are, necessarily, mistakes. The nearly 3,000 pictures represent about 1,500 artists no artist being allowed to send more than two of any one kind, two oil paintings, two water-color, And the quality of the work is very unequal. I was not prepared for such a generally poor character in the work looked at even from a mechanical point of view. All the pains in the world is taken to make is no place in the world where students enjoy such advantages, but there are enough poor pictures in this vast collection to make two good exhibitions of our National Academy. Many of the pictures are as school-boy in conception, and show as 'prentice hands in the painting, as if they were done by dabsters at home, while there is work here that cannot be excelled in the world for dexterity and eleverness. But, on the whole, the average excellence is of a low grade, and there is no great picture. The names est known to the Parisian public are missed. Meissonnier and Gérome have nothing; Cabanel is disappointing, with his larger picture, though he has a remarkable "portrait of a lady;" Corot's pictures two pictures - coast scenes, both, which are the work of a strong man. One of the pictures that draws all eyes and holds them by its grace and force is the portrait of Madame Ernest Feydeau by M. Carolus-Duran. This is a grand pieture, quite worthy, as it seems to me, of Gainsborough, though not so beautiful in color as the Englishman would have made it. But, then, color is a gift denied to Frenchmen, and we must reconcile ourselves as we can to their love of dipping their brushes in ink. M. Vibert, whom, with his friend Zamacois, we were just learning to know at home when I came away, is here in force, though with a subject that does not show his powers in as large a way as the pictures he has sent to America. "Gulliver fastened to the ground by the Lilliputians" is his subject, and he has treated it very ingeniously, though not more so than Mr. Waterman did the same subject in the National Academy Exhibition of last year. The difference between the two pictures is in the knowledge of the two men and in their skill of hand. So far as conception of the subject went, I think Mr Waterman's much more to be praised than that of M. Vibert. There was in the American picture more M. Vibert. There was in the American picture more humor, more ingenuity, and more completeness. The landscape, I remember, with the moving lines of the army and the populace coming on, was an admirable complement to the busy and detailed foreground. In M. Vibert's picture there is no landscape at all, and the incidents he has invented are few, but the execution is exquisite. It is finish of the true kind, considering the size of the picture, and the costumes are charmingly fancied.

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I found the picture by Zamacois, the "Education of a Prince," much more satisfying. It is a quaint, original subject which this most clever artist found, I know not where, but it looks as if he must have come across it in a book of Spanish memoirs. A long strip of carpet is laid along the polished caken floor of a palace chamber, and at one end is a small army of wooden soldiers and horses set up which a baby prince of two or three years old is busy bowling down with oranges. With his little golden head, his petticoats of lace and lawn, and his stout bare legs, he lies upon the ground and enjoys the game, never heeding the group of dignistries, ministers, counselors-of-state, and smaller officials who stand in various attitudes of awe, respect, admiration and flattery at the end of the carpet where the oranges are doing their worst. By the side of the child stands his Spanish